

REMARKS

Claims 1-28 are now pending in the application. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of Claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,553,418) in view of Maeda et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,571,153).

Regarding Claim 1, Collins et al. do not, show, teach, or suggest a user interface manager being operative to provide an executable applet to a remote browser application, the applet generating a user interface within said browser application for monitoring and adjusting settings and thresholds of at least one of one or more rectifier subsystems, one or more reserve power subsystems, and one or more power distribution subsystems.

Collins et al. also do not show, teach, or suggest a user interface manager being operative to receive data values generated by the applet in response to user interaction via the user interface and to communicate the data values to a data storage system for use in adjusting the settings and thresholds.

Collins et al. teach an energy management system for monitoring and analyzing power consumption from different locations. Energy monitoring devices that include electric utility meters from one or more locations are connected to a computer network such as the Internet (col. 3, line 51). A primary server is also connected to the

computer network and receives energy usage data from the energy monitoring devices. The primary server and an associated database perform an energy cost analysis and generate energy usage statistics based on the energy usage data (col. 6, line 36). One or more remote monitoring stations communicate with the primary server across the computer network to review the energy usage data (col. 7, line 19).

The remote monitoring stations are capable of turning on and off a generator across the computer network (col. 5, line 65). However, the remote monitoring stations do not adjust settings and thresholds of the generator. Furthermore, the remote monitoring stations do not adjust settings and thresholds of a rectifier subsystem, a reserve power system, or a power distribution subsystem, as required by the claims.

For example, the remote monitoring stations do not adjust settings and thresholds such as current and/or voltage tolerances of the generator when a problem is detected. The remote monitoring stations and the primary server monitor usage of the generator for billing purposes and to determine peak usage times (col. 8, lines 21). This is different from adjusting specific settings and/or thresholds that affect how the energy management system operates.

Therefore, in the energy management system taught by Collins et al., an on-site technician is required to adjust settings and thresholds of the generator. On page 2, line 1 of the Application as originally filed, Applicants teach that skilled engineers may be required to make changes to power supply systems for telecommunications equipment in the event of power outages. Such skilled engineers are expensive.

Maeda et al. fail to remedy the shortcomings of Collins et al. Maeda et al. generally teach a method for controlling a protective control system of an electric power

system as well as a storage medium that stores a program module. Protective control devices in an electric power system communicate across a communication network. The protective control devices execute a control operation according to a program module. The program module migrates through the communication network along a predetermined route (col. 12, line 1). The program module is universally programmed and migrated between all of the protective control devices (col. 12, line 27). Maeda et al. do not teach obtaining operating state information from or providing operating state information to a power system including a rectifier subsystem, a reserve power subsystem, and a power distribution subsystem of a power system.

Claims 2-11 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 1 and are allowable over Collins et al. and Maeda et al. for the same reasons.

Regarding Claim 12, Collins et al. do not show, teach, or suggest a user interface manager capable of accessing a data storage system and being operative to provide an executable applet to a remote browser application, the applet generating a user interface within the browser application for monitoring and adjusting settings and thresholds of the power system.

As discussed above, Collins et al. teach an energy management system that includes a primary server. The primary server is connected to a computer network and receives energy usage data from energy monitoring devices. The primary server and an associated database perform an energy cost analysis and generate energy usage statistics based on the energy usage data. Remote monitoring stations communicate with the primary server to review the energy usage data. The remote monitoring stations are capable of turning on and off a generator across the computer network.

The remote monitoring stations do not adjust settings and thresholds of either the energy monitoring devices or the generator. The remote monitoring stations and the primary server monitor usage of the generator for billing purposes and to determine peak usage times.

Maeda et al. fail to remedy the shortcomings of Collins et al. As discussed above, Maeda et al. teaches that protective control devices execute a control operation according to a program module. The program module migrates through the communication network along a predetermined route. The program module is universally programmed and migrated between all of the protective control devices. A remote browser application does not monitor and control a power system.

Claims 13-22 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 12 and are allowable over Collins et al. and Maeda et al. for the same reasons.

Regarding Claim 23, Collins et al. do not show, teach, or suggest using control information generated by an applet running on a computer to adjust settings and thresholds of a telecommunications power system via a network.

As discussed above, Collins et al. teach that energy monitoring devices and a generator transmit energy usage data to a database that is coupled to a primary server. The primary server and an associated database perform an energy cost analysis and generate energy usage statistics based on the energy usage data. Remote monitoring stations communicate with the primary server to review the energy usage data. The remote monitoring stations are capable of turning on and off the generator. However, the remote monitoring stations do not adjust settings and thresholds of either the energy monitoring devices or the generator.

Maeda et al. fail to remedy the shortcomings of Collins et al. The protective control devices as taught by Maeda et al. execute a control operation according to a program module. The program module is universally programmed and migrated between all of the protective control devices. The program module does not control a telecommunications power system.

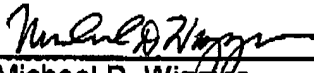
Claims 24-28 depend directly or independently from Claim 23 and are allowable over Collins et al. and Maeda et al. for the same reasons.

CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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